

Near-infrared observations of type Ia supernovae: The best known standard candle for cosmology

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ABSTRACT

We present an analysis of the Hubble diagram for 12 normal type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) observed in the near-infrared J and H bands. We select SNe exclusively from the redshift range $0.03 < z < 0.09$ to reduce uncertainties coming from peculiar velocities while remaining in a cosmologically well-understood region. All of the SNe in our sample exhibit no spectral or B -band light-curve peculiarities and lie in the B -band stretch range of 0.8 - 1.15. Our results suggest that SNe Ia observed in the near-infrared (NIR) are the best known standard candles. We fit previously determined NIR light-curve templates to new high-precision data to derive peak magnitudes and to determine the scatter about the Hubble line. Photometry of the 12 SNe is presented in the natural system. Using a standard cosmology of $(H_0, \Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda) = (70, 0.27, 0.73)$ we find a median J -band absolute magnitude of $M_J = -18.39$ with a scatter of $\sigma_J = 0.116$ and a median H -band absolute magnitude of $M_H = -18.36$ with a scatter of $\sigma_H = 0.085$. The scatter in the H band is the smallest yet measured. We search for correlations between residuals in the J - and H -band Hubble diagrams and SN properties, such as SN colour, B -band stretch and the projected distance from host-galaxy centre. The only significant correlation is between the J -band Hubble residual and the J - H pseudo-colour. We also examine how the scatter changes when fewer points in the near-infrared are used to constrain the light curve. With a single point in the H band taken anywhere from 10 days before to 15 days after B -band maximum light and a prior on the date of H -band maximum set from the date of B -band maximum, we find that we can measure distances to an accuracy of 6%. The precision of SNe Ia in the NIR provides new opportunities for precision measurements of both the expansion history of the universe and peculiar velocities of nearby galaxies.

Key words: cosmology: observations, (cosmology:) distance scale,

1 INTRODUCTION

SNe Ia are widely accepted to be excellent standardizable candles at optical wavelengths. The development of various empirical corrections, which can relate peak luminosity and light-curve shape (Phillips 1993; Hamuy et al. 1996), SN colour (Tripp 1998; Jha et al. 2007), spectral information (Bronder et al. 2007; Walker et al. 2011; Silverman et al. 2012) and host-galaxy mass (Sullivan et al. 2010), allow SNe Ia peak magnitudes to serve as distance indicators with a corrected scatter¹ of as low as 0.13 magnitudes (Silverman et al. 2012; Conley et al. 2011).

There has been growing evidence, though, that SNe Ia may be more accurate in the near-infrared (NIR) (for a recent review, see Phillips 2011). Near-infrared light experiences less attenuation from dust than light at optical wavelengths, and theoretical models predict a smaller intrinsic dispersion in the near-infrared peak magnitude (Kasen 2006). Furthermore, there appears to be little or no relationship between light-curve shape and peak luminosity (Wood-Vasey et al. 2008; Folatelli et al. 2010; Mandel et al. 2011), meaning no empirical corrections need be applied.

Recent studies (Meikle 2000; Wood-Vasey et al. 2008; Folatelli et al. 2010; Krisciunas et al. 2004; Kattner et al. 2012; Mandel et al. 2011) have shown that SNe Ia in the NIR can be as reliable as corrected SNe Ia observed at optical wavelengths, but these studies have had some limitations. Foremost among these limitations is that the SNe were observed at distances that are not sufficiently large to place them in the Hubble flow (defined here as $z > 0.03$) and hence are affected by peculiar velocities. Here we present a study of a sample of Type Ia SNe selected to lie exclusively in the redshift range $0.03 < z < 0.09$ in order to minimise redshift uncertainty due to peculiar velocity. We use NIR images on 8m class telescopes to observe supernovae in our sample, resulting in photometry that is more precise than that achieved for the handful of supernovae that have been observed beyond $z = 0.03$.

2 SNE IA SAMPLE

The SNe Ia used in our sample are summarised in Table 2. These SNe Ia were discovered by the Palomar Transient Factory (PTF; Rau et al. 2009; Law et al. 2009), spectroscopically confirmed, observed in the g, r, i bands (Maguire et al. in prep.) at the Liverpool Telescope and followed up in both the NIR J and H bands, each with four epochs of observation. PTF09dlc was observed using HAWK-I (Casali et al. 2006) on ESO's 8.1m VLT, and all others were observed using NIRI², the NIR Imager and Spectrometer (Hodapp et al. 2000) on Gemini Observatory's 8.2m Gemini North. Reference images were taken ~ 1 year after initial observations so that host-galaxy light could be removed.

The data were processed in a standard manner using IRAF³ and our own scripts. Darks were used to remove the pedestal, and flats were used to remove pixel-to-pixel

sensitivity variations. We used the XDIMSUM package in IRAF to remove the sky and a modified version of ISIS2 (Alard 2000) to subtract the reference image of each SN from the images with SN light, leaving just light of the SN. Zero-points were derived from standards found in the Persson et al. (1998) catalogue. All magnitudes are reported in the natural system of each instrument. K-corrections were calculated using the revised spectral template of Hsiao et al. (2007) and corrections for galactic dust extinction were applied. We did not warp the spectral template to match the observed colour.

For the SNe PTF09dlc, PTF10hmv, PTF10mwb, PTF10nlg, PTF10tce, PTF10ufj, PTF10wnm and PTF10xyt, the first observing epoch was before NIR maximum. For the remaining SNe, the first observing epoch was near NIR maximum. When fitting light-curves for the SNe, we included the date of B -band maximum as an extra prior. The B -band maximum was determined using SiFTO (Conley et al. 2008), as was the B -band stretch (Maguire et al. in prep.).

The B -band stretches range from 0.8 to 1.15, so there are no fast decliners in our sample. Nor are there any heavily reddened supernovae. Furthermore, all of the SNe appear to be spectroscopically normal. The absence of fast decliners and heavily reddened SNe is a potential limitation of the current sample.

The photometry for all SNe is presented in Table 1.

3 TEMPLATE FITTING

To find the light-curve maxima, we fit the Flexible Light-curve InfraRed Template (FLIRT) presented in Mandel et al. (2009) to our K-corrected photometry⁴. As we did not observe all SNe Ia before maximum light, we fit the template to the data with an additional constraint. Concurrent observations of SNe Ia at NIR and optical wavelengths provide evidence that NIR maxima occur ~ 5 days before B -band maximum (Meikle 2000; Krisciunas et al. 2004). We use this prior assumption as a constraint on the date of NIR maximum, t_p , with a $1-\sigma$ error of $\sigma_p = 1$ day, imposed on the likelihood function. By fitting the light-curve template to the SNe Ia observed before maximum without a prior, we determine that the J -band maximum occurs 5.36 days before the B -band maximum with a standard deviation of 0.74 days and the H -band maximum occurs 4.28 days before with a standard deviation of 0.70 days. Figure 2 displays the template-fitted light-curve for PTF10tce.

The errors in the peak apparent magnitudes in both the J and H band were calculated via 100 Monte Carlo simulations of template fitting to the data, including repeated Gaussian-distributed random samplings within the errors of each point.

To convert apparent magnitudes to absolute magnitudes, we determine the distance modulus for each SN, calculated using the standard flat cosmology of $(H_0, \Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda) = (70, 0.27, 0.73)$. The redshift measurement for PTF10ufj is uncertain since the redshift is measured from the supernova and not the host. In this case, we have

¹ We use the rms about the mean as a measure of the scatter.

² <http://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/instruments/hawki/> and <http://www.gemini.edu/sciops/instruments/niri/>

³ IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatories which are operated by the Association of Universities

for Research in Astronomy, Inc. under the cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation

⁴ Photometry to be published in Barone-Nugent et al. (in prep.).

SN name	MJD	m_J	m_H
PTF09dlc	55068.14	19.803 ± 0.023	18.813 ± 0.021
	55073.11	19.906 ± 0.040	18.933 ± 0.044
	55085.16	20.997 ± 0.059	19.646 ± 0.050
	55093.18	21.399 ± 0.067	19.635 ± 0.028
PTF10hdv	55340.25	19.084 ± 0.044	18.516 ± 0.052
	55346.25	19.407 ± 0.057	18.766 ± 0.052
	55350.25	19.787 ± 0.085	18.920 ± 0.065
	55354.41	20.266 ± 0.139	19.048 ± 0.085
PTF10hmv	55341.26	-	17.887 ± 0.019
	55346.28	-	17.501 ± 0.026
	55351.30	-	17.595 ± 0.017
	55357.25	-	17.823 ± 0.054
PTF10mwb	55358.25	-	17.825 ± 0.019
	55359.26	-	17.826 ± 0.018
	55378.41	19.066 ± 0.031	18.429 ± 0.030
	55381.43	18.677 ± 0.027	17.765 ± 0.014
PTF10ndc	55386.41	17.683 ± 0.026	17.484 ± 0.012
	55391.43	18.202 ± 0.022	17.569 ± 0.013
	55396.39	18.584 ± 0.023	17.760 ± 0.014
	55386.43	19.898 ± 0.062	19.249 ± 0.079
PTF10nlg	55389.38	20.110 ± 0.088	19.468 ± 0.099
	55393.39	20.333 ± 0.092	19.488 ± 0.107
	55395.35	20.496 ± 0.101	19.519 ± 0.118
	55386.39	19.352 ± 0.044	18.694 ± 0.039
PTF10qyx	55387.33	-	18.500 ± 0.041
	55389.35	-	18.571 ± 0.035
	55393.36	19.679 ± 0.073	18.770 ± 0.044
	55395.37	19.816 ± 0.059	18.791 ± 0.057
PTF10tce	55422.63	19.652 ± 0.069	19.005 ± 0.046
	55424.56	19.701 ± 0.045	19.121 ± 0.049
	55428.64	20.156 ± 0.076	19.487 ± 0.102
	55433.57	20.654 ± 0.104	19.736 ± 0.088
PTF10ufj	55435.41	18.634 ± 0.040	18.047 ± 0.032
	55438.34	18.592 ± 0.036	17.943 ± 0.026
	55443.50	18.778 ± 0.041	18.164 ± 0.028
	55448.53	19.175 ± 0.059	18.352 ± 0.035
PTF10wnm	55447.55	20.496 ± 0.112	19.444 ± 0.079
	55450.64	20.387 ± 0.093	19.241 ± 0.068
	55455.50	20.312 ± 0.100	19.202 ± 0.061
	55460.58	20.996 ± 0.238	19.544 ± 0.097
PTF10wof	55469.38	19.513 ± 0.055	18.952 ± 0.044
	55471.48	19.443 ± 0.052	18.822 ± 0.040
	55476.27	19.482 ± 0.053	18.984 ± 0.069
	55481.28	19.883 ± 0.072	19.262 ± 0.126
PTF10xyt	55470.33	19.086 ± 0.030	18.488 ± 0.033
	55473.29	19.201 ± 0.039	18.592 ± 0.042
	55478.24	19.491 ± 0.063	18.855 ± 0.051
	55483.29	20.071 ± 0.071	19.173 ± 0.061
PTF10xyt	55486.26	19.116 ± 0.051	19.071 ± 0.118
	55492.24	19.277 ± 0.047	19.438 ± 0.179
	55496.21	-	19.735 ± 0.238
	55498.20	-	19.596 ± 0.227

Table 1. The J - and H -band photometry for each epoch of each SNe in our sample. Apparent magnitudes have been corrected for Galactic dust extinction but not K-corrected.

assumed an uncertainty of $\sigma_z = 0.005$ (Maguire et al. in prep.). For all other redshifts, the errors make negligible difference to the distance modulus.

4 RESULTS

The peak apparent magnitudes for each SN Ia in the J and H band are quoted in Table 2. In the H band, the median absolute magnitude of the supernovae in our sample is

$M_H = -18.36 \pm 0.04$. This compares reasonably well with the median magnitudes of supernovae in Folatelli et al. (2010), Wood-Vasey et al. (2008) and Krisciunas et al. (2004) for which we derive $M_H = -18.37 \pm 0.07$, $M_H = -18.29 \pm 0.04$, and $M_H = -18.43 \pm 0.06$, respectively. The errors on the median are computed by jackknife resampling. In part, the difference in magnitudes comes from the limited number of supernovae in each of the samples. The differences may also

Supernova	RA(J2000)	DEC (J2000)	z_{helio}	z_{CMB}	$m_{H,max}$	$m_{J,max}$
PTF09dlc	21:46:35.5	+06:23:23.5	0.0678	0.0666	$19.010^{+0.016}_{-0.018}$	$18.782^{+0.015}_{-0.020}$
PTF10hdv	12:07:43.4	+41:29:27.9	0.0534	0.0542	$18.521^{+0.031}_{-0.037}$	$18.453^{+0.026}_{-0.026}$
PTF10hmv	12:11:33.0	+47:16:29.8	0.0320	0.0327	$17.431^{+0.009}_{-0.008}$	-
PTF10mwb	17:17:50.0	+40:52:52.1	0.0313	0.0312	$17.371^{+0.007}_{-0.007}$	$17.213^{+0.010}_{-0.009}$
PTF10ndc	17:19:50.2	+28:31:57.5	0.0818	0.0817	$19.330^{+0.085}_{-0.133}$	$19.337^{+0.051}_{-0.043}$
PTF10nlg	16:50:34.5	+60:16:35.0	0.0560	0.0559	$18.634^{+0.025}_{-0.020}$	$18.720^{+0.032}_{-0.029}$
PTF10qyx	02:27:12.1	-04:31:04.8	0.0660	0.0652	$19.122^{+0.031}_{-0.027}$	$19.016^{+0.042}_{-0.053}$
PTF10tce	23:19:11.0	+09:11:54.2	0.0410	0.0398	$17.988^{+0.016}_{-0.011}$	$17.868^{+0.018}_{-0.021}$
PTF10ufj	02:25:39.1	+24:45:53.2	0.077 ± 0.005	0.0762 ± 0.005	$19.276^{+0.036}_{-0.047}$	$19.306^{+0.063}_{-0.051}$
PTF10wnm	0:13:47.26	+27:02:26.0	0.0656	0.0645	$18.941^{+0.028}_{-0.037}$	$18.764^{+0.022}_{-0.021}$
PTF10wof	23:32:41.8	+15:21:31.7	0.0526	0.0514	$18.567^{+0.025}_{-0.024}$	$18.458^{+0.022}_{-0.021}$
PTF10xyt	23:19:02.4	+13:47:26.8	0.0496	0.0484	$18.379^{+0.026}_{-0.023}$	$18.450^{+0.036}_{-0.037}$

Table 2. The sample of SNe Ia showing their redshifts and J - and H -band peak apparent magnitudes. PTF10ndc, PTF10tce, PTF10ufj, PTF10wof, PTF10xyt were located by the citizen science Galaxy Zoo: Supernovae project (Smith et al. 2011).

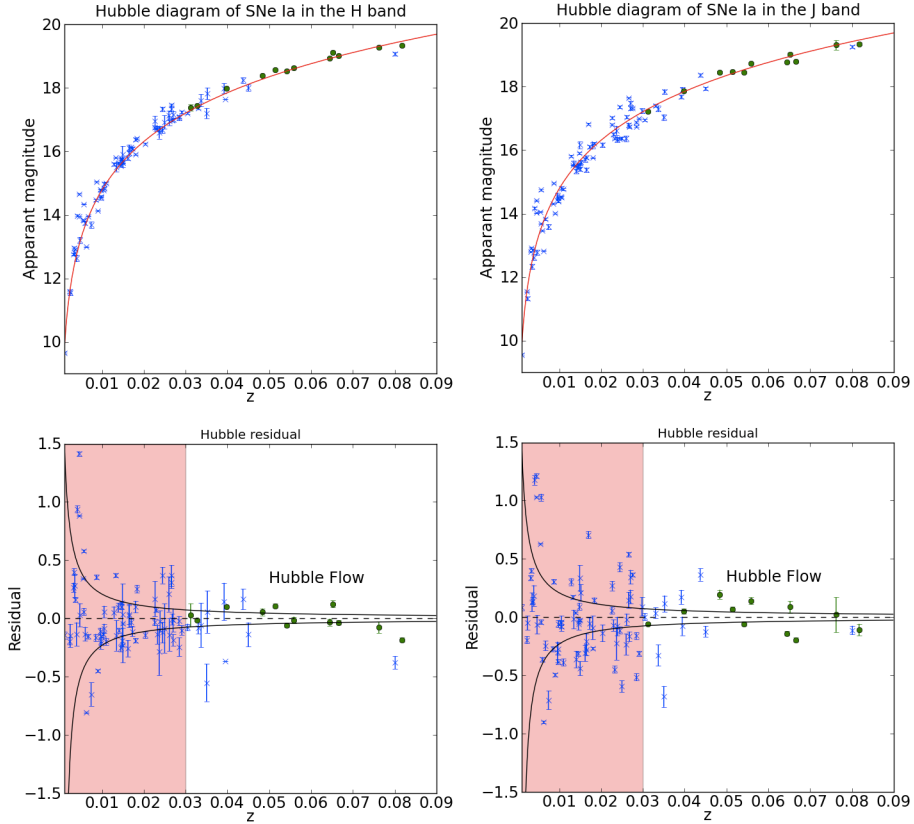


Figure 1. The upper panels show the Hubble diagrams of our sample of 12 SNe (green circles) in the H band (*left*) and the J band (*right*), including the Wood-Vasey et al. (2008), Folatelli et al. (2010) and Krisciunas et al. (2004) samples (blue crosses) for comparison. The red line represents the apparent magnitude that would be observed assuming a constant absolute magnitude of -18.36 (H band) and -18.39 (J band). The lower panels show the Hubble residual, i.e. the deviation from the red line. The shaded red region, $z < 0.03$, is the region excluded in our sample due to the associated peculiar velocity errors. The solid black lines represent the change in the distance modulus due to a peculiar velocity of $\pm 300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

be due to the differences in the photometric systems that each author adopts. These differences are generally smaller than 0.04 mag.

In the J band, the variations between samples are larger and more difficult to understand. We find a median magnitude of $M_J = -18.39 \pm 0.06$, compared to median magnitudes of $M_J = -18.48 \pm 0.05$, $M_J = -18.29 \pm 0.10$, and $M_J = -18.73 \pm 0.05$ for the supernovae in Folatelli et al. (2010), Wood-Vasey et al. (2008) and Krisciunas et al.

(2004). The errors were calculated as for the H band. The largest source of uncertainty is due to sample size. Difference due to photometric systems are generally smaller. In order to constrain the dark energy equation of state beyond limits currently derived using supernovae observed in the optical, the mean magnitude needs to be determined to a level of accuracy that is better than 0.01 mag.

The J - and H -band Hubble diagrams are shown in Figure 1. Our results are compared with the surveys of

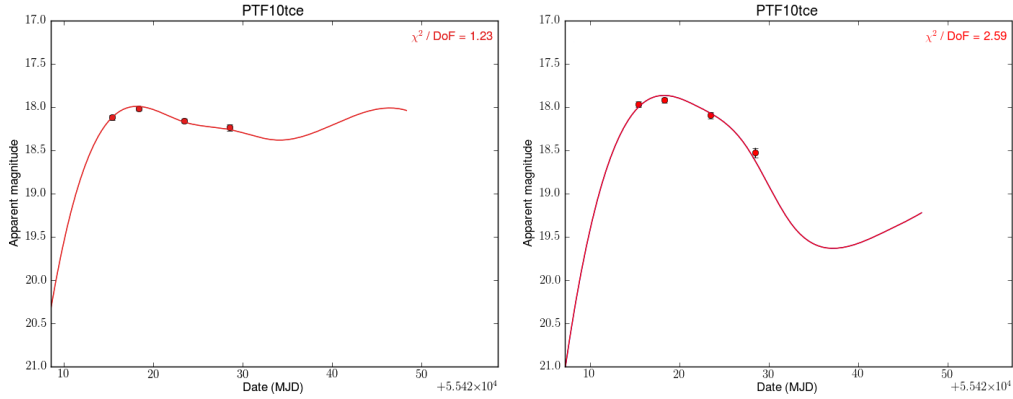


Figure 2. The FLIRT template fitted to the light-curves for PTF10tce in the H band (left) and the J band (right).

Wood-Vasey et al. (2008) and Folatelli et al. (2010). Our observed scatter about the mean absolute magnitude of $\sigma_H = 0.085 \pm 0.016$ mag and $\sigma_J = 0.116 \pm 0.027$ mag represent a considerable improvement on previous samples, including Wood-Vasey et al. (2008) who observed $\sigma_H = 0.28$ mag and $\sigma_J = 0.41$ mag, Krisciunas et al. (2004) who observed $\sigma_H = 0.17$ mag and $\sigma_J = 0.13$ mag, Folatelli et al. (2010) who observed $\sigma_H = 0.33$ mag and $\sigma_J = 0.37$ mag and Mandel et al. (2009) who observed $\sigma_H = 0.11$ mag and $\sigma_J = 0.17$ mag. The values for σ_J and σ_H presented here are the scatter in the magnitude at J -max and H -max, respectively.

Photometric errors make little contribution to the scatter we measure. Peculiar velocities only make a significant contribution if they are large (i.e. $\sim 300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). The intrinsic scatters we measure, assuming peculiar velocities of 300 km s^{-1} are $\sigma_{\text{int}} = 0.101$ in the J band and $\sigma_{\text{int}} = 0.065$ in the H band. For peculiar velocities of 150 km s^{-1} we obtain intrinsic scatters of $\sigma_{\text{int}} = 0.109$ in the J band and $\sigma_{\text{int}} = 0.077$ in the H band. Part of the scatter we observe may also be due to spectral variability affecting the K -corrections.

We note that the light-curves of some of the SN in our sample are not adequately described by the light-curve template that we have used. This is because there is a diversity in light-curve shapes, which may lead to opportunities to reduce the scatter about the Hubble line further. We investigated this by recomputing the scatter after removing SNe with poor light-curve fits. If we eliminate light-curves with a $\chi^2/\text{Degrees of Freedom}$ greater than 5 (a chance probability of $Q = 0.002$), we reject PTF09dlc and PTF10mwb in the J band and PTF09dlc, PTF10hmv and PTF10mwb in the H band. The resulting values of scatter in the J and H bands are 0.105 and 0.097 respectively. The scatter in the H band increases marginally but is noticeably lower for the J band. PTF09dlc, PTF10hmv and PTF10mwb exhibit no spectral or B -band light-curve peculiarities. However, applying such cuts for the purpose of reducing the scatter needs to be done with care since they may introduce biases that may affect the accuracy with which cosmological parameters can be measured.

The relationship between the peak magnitude in both filters and pseudo-colour ($m_{J,\text{max}} - m_{H,\text{max}}$) was also considered. In the optical, there is a strong correlation between colour and luminosity (Tripp 1998; Jha et al. 2007). However, we find no obvious correlation between the H -band

x	$\overline{M}_{J, x-pts} - M_J$	$\sigma_{J,\text{tot}}$	$\overline{M}_{H, x-pts} - M_H$	$\sigma_{H,\text{tot}}$
1	0.002	0.146	0.007	0.116
2	0.012	0.126	0.002	0.096
3	0.008	0.120	0.002	0.089
4	0.000	0.116	0.000	0.085

Table 3. The mean peak magnitude and dispersion in the J and H bands when using light-curves with x points.

residual and $J_{\text{max}} - H_{\text{max}}$ pseudo-colour in our sample. On the other hand, we do find a correlation between the J -band residual and pseudo-colour. From the least-squares residuals in the y -direction, we find a relation for the line of best fit, where the errors on the coefficients are $1 - \sigma$ dispersions calculated via 1000 Monte Carlo simulations by randomly varying the points within their error bars:

$$J\text{-band residual} = (0.91 \pm 0.2) \times (M_{J,\text{max}} - M_{H,\text{max}}) + (0.05 \pm 0.02) \quad (1)$$

with a scatter about the line of best fit of $\sigma = 0.071$.

We also considered the relationship between the peak magnitude in both filters with the angular distance between the SN and the centre of the host galaxy and B -band stretch. However, we find no correlations between any of these quantities. It should be noted that the B -band stretch range covered by this sample is limited.

4.1 Template fitting with a subset of points

The previous discussion refers to SNe Ia light-curves consisting of 4 data points, which we used to fit the light-curve templates. In this section we discuss the optimal number of epochs that should be observed in the NIR given finite telescope time.

We have already calculated the peak magnitude, $M_{J,H}$, for each SNe Ia using all data available. We now calculate the peak magnitudes using a subset of the data points of size x , denoted by M_{x-pts} , and find the scatter of these magnitudes around $M_{J,H}$. The total scatter in the sample using x points is denoted by $\sigma_{J,H,\text{tot}}$. The results for these quantities based on our SNe Ia sample are presented in Table 3.

We find in all cases that there is approximately one-hundredth of a magnitude difference in the mean peak magnitude or less between different numbers of epochs used. However there is additional scatter around the mean which

x	Sample size	σ_H	SEM _H	σ_J	SEM _J
1	12	0.116	0.033	0.146	0.042
2	6	0.096	0.039	0.126	0.051
3	4	0.089	0.045	0.120	0.060
4	3	0.085	0.049	0.116	0.067

Table 4. The standard error of the mean for an example of 12 observing nights distributed among 3, 4, 6 and 12 SNe.

decreases as more points are added. This illustrates the exchange between amount of telescope time used and dispersion measured. Table 3 suggests that the increased accuracy from 3 points to 4 is ~ 0.01 mag or less in both the J and H bands. Furthermore, using just one point with a known date of maximum can be used while only sacrificing ~ 0.04 mag of accuracy (i.e. $1-\sigma$ scatter) in both the J and H bands. Importantly, using just one point in the J band gives a dispersion that is similar to the best standardized SNe Ia observed in the optical, and using just one point in the H band can further improve the accuracy of SNe Ia observed in the optical. We also find that, within the range of epochs covered by our data (approximately 10 days before to 15 days after B -band maximum), the amount of additional scatter introduced due to using only one point has no dependence on when this point is taken with respect to B -band maximum. Importantly, single observations after B -band peak are equally as effective as points prior to the peak.

We may now compare the standard error of the mean (SEM) for each subset of points. The SEM for a sample of n points is given by,

$$\text{SEM} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (2)$$

where σ is the standard deviation of the sample. As an illustrative example, we compare observing 3 SNe over 4 epochs, observing 4 SNe over 3 epochs, observing 6 SNe over 2 epochs and observing 12 SNe for a single epoch. In all cases, we assume that we have well-sampled optical light-curves for each SN Ia. Each of these would require equal allocation of telescope time. The relative SEM for each method are summarised in Table 4. We find that observing four times the number of SNe with only a single epoch delivers a lower SEM than observing fewer SNe over more than one epoch. The larger sample size more than compensates for the higher uncertainty in the peak magnitude.

5 CONCLUSION

We have presented NIR light curves of 12 SNe Ia that are in the Hubble flow. We find that the intrinsic scatter in peak luminosities of type Ia supernovae in the NIR J and H bands are smaller than previously thought. This is the first sample to display an H -band rms scatter as small as $\sigma_H = 0.085 \pm 0.016$ (with a median peak magnitude of $M_H = -18.36$). Our observed J -band rms scatter of $\sigma_J = 0.116 \pm 0.027$ (with a median peak magnitude of $M_J = -18.39$) is smaller than reported elsewhere. These results provide distance errors of $\sim 4\%$ using H band SNe, making them the most precise standard candles for cosmology.

We have also shown that if concurrent optical observations are made, we may use a predicted date of NIR maximum as a constraint when fitting the light-curve. With

this constraint, we may use as few as one NIR observation within $\sim 5 - 10$ days of NIR max per supernova while still achieving scatters of $\sigma_H = 0.116$ and $\sigma_J = 0.146$. As surveys improve over the coming years and more SNe Ia are discovered, single-night near-infrared observations undertaken concurrently with optical observations will be the most efficient and accurate way to construct samples.

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